THE LIVERPOOL AND NEW-YORK AND PHILADELIFHIA STRANSHIP COMPANDS Grydenici from some feathering. 1,857 tone. Capt R. Lettel. City Of MARIENTON. 2,300 tone. Capt J. Rennedy. City Of WARHINGTON. 2,300 tone. Capt J. Rennedy. City Of WARHINGTON. 2,100 tone. Capt J. Rennedy. City Of MARIENSTER. 2,100 tone. Capt J. Rennedy. City Of MARIENSTER. 2,100 tone. Capt J. Rennedy. City Of Marient Compt. J. Compt. J. Compt. J. Compt. J. Compt. J. Compt. J. Capt. J. Capt. D. Capt. J. Capt. D. Capt. J. Capt. D. PROPERTY OF SALTIMORE. Wednesday Sept. 2 Sept. and corp atternate Westnesday. Rose New York. CTT OF RAI/TIMORE... Thursday. ROSE OF WASHINGTON. Thursday. ROSE OF THE STANDARD TO THE STA

and every alternate Thursday at 12 of local noon.

RATES OF CABIN PASSAGE.—From New 1 ort and Passage to 12 of local noon.

RATES OF CABIN PASSAGE.—From New 1 ort and Passage to 12 of local noon.

RATES OF CABIN PASSAGE.—From New 1 ort and Passage to 12 of local noon.

Market to 12 of local noon.

Research to 12 of local noon.

THERE CLASS PASSAGES.—A limited number of third-class passagers will be taken and found in as much provisions as required. From Palledeiphia and New York, \$30. Prom Liverpool. \$40.

Destinicates of passage will be issued here to partice who are destroyed by his passage will be issued here to partice who are destroyed by his passage will be issued here to partice who are destroyed by his passage will be issued here to partice who are destroyed by his passage will be issued here to partice who are

Certificates of passage will be leaved here to parties who as destrous of bringing out their friends, at corresponding rates. These steamers are constructed with improved water-tight occupariments. Each vessel carries an experienced Surgeon, and every attention paid to the comfort and occumunodation of manages are.

ment gers.

Drafts on Liverpool from \$1 operard.

Drafts on Liverpool from \$1 operard.

Brock taken by these vessels at usual rates.

Brock taken by these vessels at usual rates.

All poods sust to the Agents will be forwarded with economy and depatts or Fassuse, apply at the Office of the Company, John G. Dale, No. 15 Broadway, New York Agent, or M. INMAN. Nos. 1 and 15 Tower Buildings, Liverpool Agent,

THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL
MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
From New-York to Liverpool:
Chief Catin Passage.
Second Cabin Passage.
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From Beston to Liverpool:
(2)

Chief Cabin Fassage.

Second Cabin Fassage.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

CANADA, Capt Lang,

ARABIA, Capt J. Judkins,

AFRICA, Capt Shannon,

These vessels carry a clear white light at most-beard green on wanboard bow ; red on port how.

ASIA, Lott.

Leaves Roston. Wednesday, Sept. 22

DYBOPA, Leitch.

Leaves Boston. Wednesday, Sept. 22

CANADA, Shannon.

Leaves Boston. Wednesday, Oct. 14

RIAGARA, Wickman. Leaves Boston. Wednesday, Oct. 21

Berths not secured until paid for

THE NEW-YORK and LIVERPOOL UNITED A STATES MAIL STEAMFRS.—The ships compraing this

the ATLANTIC, Capt. Silver Eldridge.
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The BALTIC. Capt. Joseph Conscious.
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These ships having been built by contract expressly for the recomment service, every care has been taken in their contraction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and special of their seconomodations for passengers are unequalled for eletimes and comfort.

and their accommodations for passengers are unequalited for each annea and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin \$130; in second do., \$75. Excinsive use of extra rised state from, \$325. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berthe can be accured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulkheads. PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

PROPOSED BATES OF SALLING
PROM SEW-YORK | 1, 1857 | WEDNESDAY | 1, 1857 |
EATURDAY | 8-pt 22, 1857 | WEDNESDAY | 8-pt 2, 1857 |
EATURDAY | 0-ct 10, 1857 | WEDNESDAY | 8-pt 2, 1857 |
EATURDAY | 0-ct 24, 1857 | WEDNESDAY | 0-ct 14, 1857 |
EATURDAY | Nov. 7, 1857 | WEDNESDAY | 0-ct 14, 1857 |
EATURDAY | Nov. 21, 1867 | WEDNESDAY | 0-ct 11, 1857 |
EATURDAY | Nov. 21, 1867 | WEDNESDAY | Nov. 13, 1857 |
WEDNESDAY | 0-ct 24, 1857 | WEDNESDAY | 0-ct 24, 1857 |
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The owners of these ships will not be accountable for sold

liver, buildon, specie, jewelry, precious stone sometals, unless like of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof signed reased therefor.

Steamboats and Railroads.

FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, PORT WASHINGTON, MIDDLETOWN PAIR HAVEN and RED BANK.—The new, magnificent and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, John Borden commander, will run regularly as follows, from Robbs-Royat N. R.

LEAVE RED BARE.

LEAVE RED BARE.

Kerr's Express by this book. Stages all parts of the son

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD-For PHILA BW-JERGEY RATERWALD-FOR PHILIPSE OF DELPHAS and the SOUTH and WEST, via JERSET CITY.—Rail and Express Lines: Leave New-York 3 and 11 am and 4 and 5 p. m. and 4 50; 12 m., 53 25; topping at all way stations. Il and 4 go to Kensington. Through Telester seld for Originant (4):17 and 81:59; and through Desgree selected to Washington, Norfolk, he., and through beggee sheeked to Washington in 8 a m. and 6 p. m. selected to Washington to 8 a m. and 6 p. m. selected 18 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

THE REGULAR MAIL LINE, VIA STONING

THE REGULAR MAIL LINE, via STONING TON, for BOSTON and PROVIDENCE—Inland rockets shad most direct—surjving the Eastern Mail.

The steamers PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. Joed Stone, and UANDERBILT Capt W. H. France in connection with the Stonington and Providence and Boston and Providence Rail sends, leaving New-York daily, Sundays excepted, from Piec Ro. 2 North River, first what above Battery-piece, at 5 o'clock p. m., and Stonington at 8:30 p. m., er on the arrival of the matter the leaves Bosten et 5:30 p. m.

The C VANDERBILT, from New-York Monday, Steduced day and Friday. From Stonington, Tuesday, Thursday and Statutage. the PLYMOUTH ROCK, from New-York, Tuesday, Thorse and Saturday From Stonington, Monday, Wednesday and

Priday.

Passengers proceed from Stonington per railroad to Provifunce and Boston in the Express Mail Train reaching said places in advance of those by other routes, and in ample time for all the early morning lines connecting North and East. Passengers that prefer it remain on board the steamer, enjoy a night's rest undisturbed breakinst if desired, and leave Stonington in the 7-15 a m train connecting at Providence with the 11 a metals for Boston. suge-marter secompanies the steamer and train through

CENTRAL RAILROAD of NEW-JERSEY-Connecting at New Hampton with the Belaware, Lacks a and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lebigh

wanna and Westers Railroad, and at Easter with the Walley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, communishing May 13, 18.72—
Leave New Tork for Easten and intermediate places from Plas

No 2, North River, at 7:30 a.m., 12 m. and 3:50 p.m.; for Some

eville by above trains and at 5 p.m. and 3:50 p.m.; for Some

eville by above trains and at 5 p.m. and 3:50 p.m.; for Some

The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the

Row-Jersey Railroad, which beave New-York from the foot of

Courliandt-et, at 7:30 and 12 a.m. and 3:20 and 5 p.m.

Theoremer's for the Delaware, Leakawanna and Western Rail
road will leave at 7:35 a.m. only. For Lehigh Valley Railroad

at 12 m. only.

JOHN O STERNS, Superintendant

TUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—From May
25, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows.
Express trains, 6 a m and 5:15 p m. Albany Passenger trains
5 a.m. 12 m and 5:30 p m. for Sing-Sing, 10:15 a.m. and 4 p.m.
for Poughheepste. 7 a m. and 1 and 7 p.m.; for Peckabill, 5:36
g.m. The Poughheepste. Peckabill and Sing-Sing trains stop as
the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers. Canal. Christopher and 31st sta. Trains for New York leave Troy at 4:35, 2
and 19:40 a.m. and 4:30 p.m., and Albany at 4:45, 3:15 and 19:46
a.m. and 4:40 p.m.
A. P. Shiffith Superintendent

PENNSYLVANIA RAILBOAD

PENNSYLVANIA RAILBOAD

THE GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Fennsylvania Rairead connects at Pittaburgh with railroads to and from St. Louis, Ma.; Alton, Gelens and Chicago,
Ill., Prantfort, Lexington and Louisville, Ky.; Perre HautsRadison, Lafayette and Indianapolis, Ind.; Christmati, Dayros,
Springfield Sellefontaine, Sandraky, Toledo, Cleveland, Columbus, Zanesville, Massillon and Wooter, Onio; also with the
steam packet boats from and to New-Orleans, St. Louis, Louis

ettle and Cinchund.

Through Tickets for the East can be had at any of the abovementioned absent in the Martin Company.

steam packet boats from and to New-Orleans, St. Lonia, Leonal Chestard Unclaimati.

Through Tickets for the East can be had at any of the above mantlemed places in the West.

Passengers will find this the shortest, most expeditions and similaritable route between the East and West.

PROM NEW-YORK TO CHICAGO IN 36 HOURS.

PROM NEW-YORK TO CHICAGO IN 36 HOURS.

PROM NEW-YORK TO ST. LOUIS IN 36 HOURS.

Pare us low as any other Route.

See bandfulls in the bottels of this city.

Through Tickets or further information, may be had at this called of this city.

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The Court of the PENNSYLVANIA RALLEGAD.

No. 2 ator House, Broadway.

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The CHESTAT.

PENNSYLVANIA RAHLROAD.—The GREAT TOENTRAL ROUTE, connecting the Atuntio chiese with Western Rorth western and South-western States by a continuous Railway direct. This Road also connects at Pittaburgh with daily line of Shoumers had Jours in the Western Rivers and at Cleveland and Standusky with steamers to all ports on the North western Lakes, making the most direct, obsequed and from the Great Western Lakes, making the most direct, obsequed and from the Great Western Palliad ELPHIA and PITTSHURGH.

Palar Class —Boots Shoes Hots and Caps 15 centar Books Dry Goods (in boxes, bales and truths), 150 D.

Pross (in boxes and byles), Festhers, Furn he...

Smoons Class.—Domestic Sheethers, Furn he...

Pross (in boxes hales and Great Society Pelis Ecotowerk he...

Pross (in boxes hales of boxes), 150 D.

Pelis Ecotowerk he...

Palar Class —Anvils Steel, Chains (in casks), 50 centar ware, Leather (in rolls or boxes), Wool and Shoep 160 D.

Polis Contwerk he...

Pour The Class —Goffee, Fish, Bacon, Reef and Port (in casks) ob one of the Contwert o

Gerros—2.2 belo. hel exceeding too in weight. mill faring notice.

In chipping troods from any point cast of Introduction is produced in chipping troods from any point cast of Introduction. All floods configured to the Agents of the Scool of Politiciphs of Plateshare, will be forwarded without detention.

Paring Agents—Harris, Womeley & Co. Mempals, Zeon.;

I. F. Sans & Co. St. Louis J. S. Mitchell & Son, Ryanaville, and Demonth Soil & Co., and Caster & Jewest, Louisville, E., & B. C. Meldrum, Madison, Ind., Sprigman & Brown, and Iresto & G. Chekaruti, R. W. Stakes & Co. Zanaville, S., & B. C. Meldrum, Madison, Ind., Sprigman & Brown, and Iresto & C. Chekaruti, R. W. Stakes & Co. Zanaville, S. J. Shoods, New York, and No. 1 Williams—S., New York, I. J. Shoods, Philadelphia, Napawa & Recons. Rettingers Geo. E. Prancisca, Pirightras.

E. H. HOUSTON, Operal Project & Access & Astron. Settingers & C. J. LOMPA york. Superal Projects and Advanced Access and Long. 1, 1801.

Trains leave Degot corner of White and Controlling Strummer of the White and Controlling Strummer of White and Controlling at Croton Palls with the of stages for Lake Mahopee, at Furdy's its Ridgefield at Brewstern for Dathbury, at Chatham Four-less Ridgefield at Brewstern for Dathbury, at Chatham Four-less White Western Reflicted for Albany, Troy, Samtoga and the West. It pan.—Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

Leave Schott Station: 7:48 a.m.—Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations. Leave Schott Stations. It a.m.—Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations. Sp. m.—Condon Falls Train, stopping at all stations.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent. ONG ISLAND RAILROAD.-FALL and

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—(Sundays excepted). Trains seins Fast: Leave Brooklyn for Greenpeint at 10 a meave Brooklyn for Asphank at 10 a m. and 3:45 p m.; leave Brooklyn for Sposset at 4:50 p m; leave Brooklyn for Hemstend at 10 and 12 a m., 4:30 and 5 p m.; leave Brooklyn for Hemstend at 10 and 12 a m., 4:30 and 5 p m.; leave Brooklyn for Justica at 10 and 12 a m., 3:45, 4:30, 5 and 6:30 p. m.

Medical.

DR. DESU's LIFE-PRESERVING LUNG SIRUP. for the cure of Consumption, Coughs, Colds. Bronshitis, Asthus. General Debility, hes, will be sent to all parts of the country in large 10 ounce brilles for \$1 only, or full prescription with directions how to make it will be sent to the poor for 10 cents. One bottle of this new and delightful Strup is generally sufficient for the cure. Address B. DESU, M. D., No. 154 Hivington-st., New-York.

ROMAN EYE BALSAM .- This celebrated rem He dy for weak and in flamed eyes was constantly used, wit signal success, by a distinguished Ornitat during a long professional career, and may be confidently relied upon as the very best ralve that can be used. In cases where the credits are in flamed, it acts almost like magic in relieving all britation, and usually effects a complete cure after a few applications. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Bruggists, No. 100 Full tot. st., New York.

Legal Notucs.

N PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate A FURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogal of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to: persons having claims against CHARLES F. WOOSTER, is of the City of New-York, Captain in the United States Arm deceased, to present the same, with wonders thered, to it subscriber at her residence, No. 196 Adamtic-street, in the Cit of Brooklyn, N. Y., on or before the thirtieth day of Novemberst.—Dated New York, the twenty-fifth day of May, 1857.

my26 law8mT MARIA STEBBINS, Administrately.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, ALBARY August 31, 1857.

To the SHERIFF of the COUNTY of NEW-YORK-SER: Notice is hereby given that at the General ELECTION to be held in the State, on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following efficers are to be elected, he will:

A SECRETARY OF STATE, in the place of Joel T. Head-

COMPTROLLER, in the place of Lorenzo Burrows; A STATE ENGINEER and SURVEYOR, in the place of

An INSPECTOR of STATE PRISONS, in the place of Nor wood Bowne;
A JUDGE of the COURT of APPEALS in the place of Hiran
Derio;
All whose terms of service will expire on the last day of De

eamber next.

Also, two JUSTICES of the SUPREME COURT for the First
Indiaial District, in the place of Whitam Mitchell, whose term
expires Dec. 31, 1857, and one in place of Charles A. Peahody,
appointed to fill vacancy occasioned by the resignation of James appeinted to fill vacancy occasioned by the rengalactory.

I Whiting.

Two JUSTICES of the SUPERIOR COURT, in the piace of Joseph S. Bosworth and Thomas J. Oakley, decessed

A JUDGE of the COURT of COMMON PLEAS, in the place of Daniel P. Ingraham.

A JUSTICE of the MARINE COURT, in place of Florance

M'Certhy.

Also, a SENATOR for the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Senate Districts, consisting of the Chy and County of New

Also, a SENATOR for the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Sevening Renate Districts, consisting of the City and County of New-York.

A MEMBER of ASSEMBLY for each of the Assembly Districts in the City and County of New-York, viz. The First, Second, Third, Founth, Fitth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelith, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Sevenienth Assembly District.

A ELRACGATE, in place of Alexander W. Bradford.

A ELRACGATE, in place of Alexander W. Bradford.

A ELRACGATE, in place of Alexander W. Bradford.

A DISTRICT-ATTORNEY, in place of A Oakey Hall.

And a REGISTER, in place of John J. Doane.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December sext.

Sheriff's Office, New-York, Sept. 3, 1877.

The above is published pursuant to the notice of the Secretary of State, and the requirement of the state in such case made and provided.

Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

All the public newspapers in the county will publish the above once in each week until the election, and then hand in their bills for advertising the same, so that they may be laid before the Board of Supervisors, and passed for payment. See Revised Statutes, vol. 1, chap. 6, title 2, article 3d, part 1st, page 140.

NOTICE of ASSIGNMENT -Notice is hereby DIRCE Of ANNIONMENT.—Nonce is hereby given that JAMES S STERILING of the City of Teenton New Jersey, bath this day made an assignment to the subscribe of his estate, for the equal benefit of this creditors, and that it said exades a manufacture of the country of the creditors, and that it ships the country of the countr

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—ELIZUR NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—ELIZUI SMITH and ADELINE D PLATNER spainst DANIE S. LORD. GEORGE VAN BOIRELEN and G A MEDON—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned as sequired to suswer the complaint in this session, which will is filled in the effice of the Clerk of how-York, and to sore a cryy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 17 William-st., in the City of New York, within twenty days after the service of this sam more on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fall to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid its plainted in this section will take independ against you for the sam of fourteen hundred and sixty dollars and seventeen contains with interest from the eighteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty seven, beside the costs of this action.—Dated July 28, 1287.

57 LEONARD W. GODDARD, Plaintiffs' Attorney, The complaint in this case was filed in the office of the of the Courty of New-York, Sept. 30, 1857.
oct8 law10wTu*
L. W. GODDARD, Att.

SUPREME COURT, CITY and COUNTY of SUPREME COURT, CITY and COUNTY of NEW-YORK.—Silvanus Bedell set. Am Swan, Daniel Godwin and Caulotte Godwin his wife, in her own right and as executrix of Samuel Swan, deceased, Silas Constant and Caro line R. his wife, Charles H. Swan and Emma J. his wife, Emma Ann Swan, Aifred F. Swan John Swan and Eliza his wife, John P. Veeder, William H. Pophaus, Mark Spec.er, William Johnson, Joseph Oliver, Frances S. Morgan, Frederick Hornby, Samuel T. Roberts, and George Lovatt—Jummons for Rellef.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant JOHN SWAN: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was field in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 9th day of July, 1877, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 229 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service; and if you fail to answer the aid complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint—Davied July 9th, 1857.

YAN ANTWERP & JAMES, Plaintiff's Attorneys 20 Broadway, N. Y.

DIPREME COURT—County of Kings.—PETER
A DELMONICO, Plaintiff, against ELIZA FRANCES
MATTHEWS, wife of — MATTHEWS, and the said—
MATTHEWS, Defendants—Summons—To the Defendants:
You are hereby summoned and required to answer the completint is this sotion, which was filed in the office of the Clerk
of the County of Kings, at the City Hall in the City of Brooklym on the 7th day of September, 1337, and to serve a copy of
your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their
office. No. 5 Wall street, in the City of New York, within
twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclosive of the day of such service, and if you fish to surver
the said complaint within the time sfor-said, the Plaintiff in
this action will apply to the Court for the rolled demanded in
the said complaint—Dated September 7, A. D., 1857.

THERASSON & BRYAN, Atterneys for Plaintiff.

28 law@wTu*

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF QUEENS.

JOHN BARRY, Plaintiff, against ANNIBAL DE MOSQUEBA, ANDREW LAWRENCE, JOSEPH A. LAWRENCE and RICHARD BUSH, Defendants—Summons for
Relife—To the Defendants above tamed and to each of them:
You are hereby summened and required to answer the compision
in this act on, which is filed in the Office of the Clerk of the
County of Queens in the Town of Jamaica in the asid County,
and a copy whereof is herewin berved upon you, and to serve a
copy of your nawwer to the said complaint on the subscribers, as
their office, No. 3 W all street, in the City of New-York, within
it easily days after the service; and if you fall to answer the said
complaint within the three aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action
will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the said complaint. Dated July 21, A. D 1827.

THERASSON & BRYAN,
St law10wTu

Attorneys for Plaintiff.

New York Daily Tribune

LOCAL POLITICAL NEWS.

THE "AMERICANS" IN THE NINTH WARD. About a year ago we published a detailed account of equabble that bad just taken place among the Americars of the Ninth Ward, which resulted in breaking up their Council. The rupture which then occurred between two eliques representing the interests of Bre voort and Irving (candidates for Assembly) has not orly been continued, but the breach has been made wider, if possible, as is alleged by some perfidy on the part of persons holding important official positions in the party; and as considerable interest is now manifested to learn the true state of affairs in the Know Nothing Camp, we give the following result of the disoveries made by our key hole ged sky-light reporter. It appears that when the nominations were made inst Fall, the minority clique became very much soured, and the Council was thinly arranded. After

the exetion the minority railied their forces, number-

ing 27 members, who, taking advantage of the alternee

of their apponents, adjourned the Council sees that

the Ninth Ward. Then they applied for a new charter for themselves, which they obtained. Mr. Brigham, of The Albany Statesman, who is Secretary of the State Council, had black charters on hand, subject to the order of Jesse C. Dann, President of the State Concoil It is contended that one of the blank charters was filled up by some one without the knowledge or authority of Mr. Dann, who has since been induced to sustain Mr. Brigham, or whoever else may have filed up that blank, through the intercession of a member who is represented to be largely interested with him in the Reciprocity Bank of Buffalo (now gone by the board)

The party who had been disfranchised by the acts of Brigham and Dunn appealed to the General Council, and that body appointed a committee of five of their number with power to investigate the difficulties in the Ninth Ward and the causes of the rupture. That Committee, after a lengthy investigation and examination of witnesses under oath, reported that the party or clique holding the superceding charter had procured it through false representations, that the causes assigned by the party who adjourned the Council sine die for so acjourning it, was that the other portion of the party were determined to sell out to the Black Republicans. that there was a resolution on the books of the Council to the effect that the President thereof should declare it to be out of order at any time to receive a resolution or motion, the object of which would be to adjourn that Council sine die; that without acting upon that resolution, which was a matter of record in the Council, the resolution to adjourn sine die was offered, entertained by the President, and carried by a vote of 27 to 9; that the 9 entered a written protest against the action of the Council on that resolution; that the old members of the original Council (including the 9 who protested against the action of the 27), have since continued to meet regularly in the same Council chamber. In the examination before the Investigating Committee it was claimed to be conclusively proven that the party who had adjourned the Council sine die were wrong in every respect from the beginning. The Investigating Committee made a majority and a minority report to the General Committee who created them. The majority and minerity report agreed as to the fact that the party who adjourned the Council and now held the superceding charter were wrong; that the grounds on which they rested their case were fallacious; that they made false representations to Mr. Dann with regard to their numbers, &c.

Mr. Dann, on receiving their communications, also communications from the disfranchised party, in reference to the matter, telegraphed to Mr. Brigham not to grant a charter to the 27 applicants who had adjourned the council until a thorough investigation was had in reference to the Ninth Ward matters. Mr. Danu also wrote to Brigham forbidding him to grant a charter until such investigation was had. Brigham was absent from home at the time, and therefore did not receive either the telegraphic dispatches or letter. Mr. Dann eays that a certain person employed in the office of The Albany Statesman must have filled up the charter in question without authority. The disfranchised party, on ascertaining that the other party had succeeded in obtaining a charter, secured about 150 names of members of the old council to a remonstrance against the granting of that charter. On the receipt of those names and remorstrance to which they were appended, Jesse C. Dann deputized Mr. Brigham to visit New-York, and make a thorough investigation into the difficulties existing in the Ninth Ward, and Mr. Dann says that Mr. Brigham, on his return from New-York, informed him that he had made a thorough investigation into the matter; that the charter had been granted to the right party, and recommended to so let it remain. On being thus informed, Mr. Dann wrote & letter to one of the members of the chartered party to the effect that, inasmuch as the charter had been granted, and they were working so nicely under it, he would satction the charter as granted. On the other hand, the members of the disfranchised party boldly nevert that Mr. Brigham never saw one of them on the subject, and they were not even aware of an investigation being had; but the subsequent action of the General Committee in the promises induced Mr. Dann to communicate with the Secretary of the General Committee, and the following is a copy of the communica-

mittee, and the following is a copy of the communication addressed to the latter on that occasion:

Cornellus II Whitaser, esq., Sec. des Ges. Constittee.

Dear Sin: Your favor, with Reports Nos I and I, was received at ray office during my absence from home, which must account for their not having aconer received my attention and acknowledgment. I have read with attention the report adopted by the American General Committee, and it must be conceided that the General Committee are the best qualified to judge after having heard the statement and testimony taken in the case: and the report adopted by the Committee of Investigation appraing to have been drawn with candor and fairness, their conclusion and recommendation meet my approval. I will, therefore, than you to ask the General Committee to farmish me with an equal number of names from each of the contending parties in the Ninth Ward, who in the judgment of the Committee, will be best calculated to reconcile the existing difficulties, when I will ask the State Secretary to forward a new charter and a revocation of the existing charter.

I shall feel highly gratified if the course recommended by the Committee of Committee. I shall feel highly granif General Committee shall I shall feel highly grained it the effect to reconcile and unite General Committee shall have the effect to reconcile and unite the American purty in that ward, and I hope to see the party in the North Ward take the same influence and commanding posi-tion which has heretofore chanceterized it.

Your chedient servant.

JESSE C. DANN, State President.

commended was to select an equal number of the contesting parties, and grant them a miration in the ward.

of names from each of the contesting parties, and grant them a charter as a new organization in the ward.

This communication was presented to the General Committee by its Secretary. They noted upon it, and appointed a Special Committee of five to select the paires, as recommended by Mr. Dane. The names were so selected, were given to Mr. D ann the evening before the meeting of the State Council at Brooklyn, and Mr. Dann premised that he would grant the charter immediately. During the meeting of the State Council at Brocklyn Mr. Dann promised the disfranchieed party of the Ninth Ward that if they would not bring that matter before the State Council he would grant the charter immediately. He was then saked if that promise was to be considered as a political promise, or was it to be taken as the promise of a man of tener? His reply was: "I will pledge my word as a man of honor that you shall have the charter immediately, in accordance with the recommendation sent by me to the General Committee, and the attion bad thereon;" yet he has thus far failed to grant that charter, and the disfranchised party of the Ninth Ward were excluded from the preliminary Conventions-the object of which was to elect delegates to the State Neminating Convention-and some of the State officers of the American party aided in this course; but the disfranchised party had friends in the camp, the result of which was the defeat of the present State officers (with a single exception) in the new pominations. The General Committee, notwithstanding the fact

that they pronounced the disfranchised party to be in the right, and numerically standing as 10 to 1 of the other party, refused to admit the delegates of the disfranchised party into the General Committee, and allowed the delegates sort by the minority party, whom they pronounced to be in the wrong, to retain their seats in the General Committee. One of the disfranchised party has recently received

letter from Mr. Dann, staring that he would grant the charter in accordance with the recommendation of the General Committee and their action thereon, as he held now as before, that the General Committee were the best judges of the matter, and he held himself bound to obey their instructions in the premises notwithstanding a very great pressure from the chartered party in opposition to it.

Under these circumstances, the disfranchised party appeared before the General Committee by a petition signed by between 300 and 400 members of that body, asking the General Committee to decide at once whether they were entitled to the rights of Americans and if so to dismiss the delegates of the micerity or chartered party, and receive the disfranchised, constituting the great majority of the party of the Ward. The petition set forth that it was the test appeal which the disfranchised party would attempt to make to them. After the decision of the General Committee they

would know how to shape their own course. Thus the matter stands at present. The war of words is renewed at every meeting of the General | Committee and at all the Conventions in which the mereby distranching the whose American party of Ninth Ward has delegates.

Bayard Taylor in Northern Europe.

No. XXXI. THE LOFODEN ISLES AND THE COAST OF FINMARK.

Correspondence of The R. Y. Tribune.

HAMMERPEST, July 25, 1857. The Northern Summer soon teaches one fachionable habits of life. Like the man whose windows Sydney Smith darkened, and who slept all day because he thought it was night, you keep awake all night because you forget that it is not day. One's perception of time contracts in some mysterious way, and the sun, setting at eleven, seems to be no later than when it set at seven. You think you will enjoy the evening twilight an bour or two before going to bed, and le! the morning begins to dawn. It seems absurd to turn in and sleep by daylight. but you sleep, nevertheless, until eight or nine o'clock, and get up but little refreshed with your repose. You miss the grateful covering of darkness, the sweet, welcome gloom, which shuts your senses, one after one, like the closing petals of a flower, in the restoring trance of the night The light comes through your eyelids as you sleep, and s certain nervous life of the body that should sleep. too, keeps awake and active. I begin already to feel the wear and tear of perpetual daylight, in spite of its novelty and the many advantages which it presents to the traveler. At Bodo, we were in sight of the Lofoden Islands.

which filled up all the northern and weetern horiron, rising like blue saw-teeth beyond the broad expanse of the West Fiord, which separates them from the group of the shore islands. The next morning, we threaded a perfect labyrinth of rocks, after passing Groto, and headed across the fiord for Balstad, on West-Vægoe, one of the outer isles. This passage is often very rough, especially when the wind blows from the south-west, rolling the heavy swells of the Atlantic into the open mouth of the fiord. We were very much favored by the weather, baving a clear sky, with a light north wind and smooth sea. The long line of jagged peaks, stretching from Væröe in the south-west, to the giant ridges of Hindoe in the north-east, united themselves in the distance with the Alpine chain of the mainland behind us, forming an amphitheater of sharp, snowy summits, which embraced five-sixths of the entire circle of the horizon, and would have certainly numbered not less than two hundred. Von Buch compares the Lofodens to the jaws of a shark, and most travelers since his time have resuscitated the comparison, but I did not find it so remarkably applicable. There are shark-tooth peaks here and there, it is true, but the peculiar conformation of Norway-extensive plateaus, forming the summitlevel of the mountains-extends also to these islands, whose only valleys are those which open to the sez, and whose interiors are uninhabitable snowy tracts, mostly above the line of vegetation.

On approaching the islands, we had a fair view of the last outposts of the group-the solid barriers against which the utmost fury of the Atlantic dashes in vain. This side of Væröe lay the large island of Mosköe, between which and a large solitary rock in the middle of the strait dividing them, is the locality of the renowned Maelström-now, alas! almost as mythical as the krasken or great sea-snake of the Norwegian fiords. It is a pity that the geographical illusions of our boyish days cannot remain. You learn that the noise of Niagara can be heard 120 miles off, and that "some Indians, in their canoes, have ventured down it with safety." Well, one could give up the Indians without much difficulty, but it is rather discouraging to step out of the Falls Depot for the first time, and hear no sound except "Cab, Sir ?" "Hotel, Sir ?" So of the Maelström, denoted on my school-boy map by a great spiral twist, which suggested to me a tremendous whirl of the ocean currents, aided by the information that "vessels cannot approach neacer tian seven miles." In Olney, moreover, there was a picture of a luckless back, half-way down the vortex. I had been warming my imagination, as we came up the coast, with Campbell's sonorous lines:

"Round the aboree where runic Odin Howle his war-song to the gale; Round the laies where loud Lofoden Whirls to death the roaring whale;

Moskie, felt a renewed desire to make an excursion thither on our return from the North. But, accordhig to Capt. Rue, and other modern authorities which I consulted, the Maelstrom has lost all its terrors and attractions. Under certain conditions of wind and tide, an eddy is formed in the strait, it is true, which may be dangerous to small bostsbut the place is by no means so much dreaded as the Salten Fiord, where the tide, rushing in, is caught in such a manner as to form a bore, as in the Bay of Fundy, and frequently proves destructive to the fishing craft. It is the general opinion that some of the rocks which formerly made the Maeiström so terrible have been worn away, or that some submarine convulsion has taken place, which has changed the action of the waters; otherwise, it is impossible to account for the reputation it once possessed.

It should also becberne in mind that any seeident to a boat among these islands is more likely to prove disastrous than elsewhere since there are probably not a score out of the twenty thousand Lofoden fishermen who pass half their lives on the water, who know how to swim. The water is too cold to make bathing a luxury, and they are not sufficiently prepossessed in favor of cleanliness to make it a duty. Nevertheless, they are bold sailors, in their way, and a tougher, hardier, more athletic class of men, it would be difficult to find. Handsome they are not, but quite the reverse, and the most of them have an awkward and uncouth air; but it is refreshing to look at their broad shoulders, their brawny chests, and the massive muscles of their legs and arms. During the whole voyage, I have seen but one man who appeared to be diseased. Such men, I suspect, were the Vikingsrough, powerful, ugly, dirty fellows, with a few primitive virtues, and any amount of robust vices. We notice, however, a marked change for the bet ter in the common people, as we go north. They are altegether better dressed, better mannered, and more independent and intelligent, but with a hard, keen, practical expression of face, such as one finds among the shoremen of New-England. The school system of Nerway is still sadly deficient, but there is evidently no lack of natural capacity among these people. Their prevailing vice is intemperance, which here, as in all other parts of the country, is beginning to diminish since the restrictions which have been placed upon the manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors, and the introduction of che-p and excellent fermented drinks. The statistics of their morelity also show a better state of things than in the South. There is probably no country population in the world where licentiousness prevails to such an extent as in the districts of Guldbrandsdal and Hedemark.

A voyage of four bours across the West Fiord brought us to the little village of Balated at the southern end of West Vangue. The few red, sed ple gerssium, the beath, and the blue forget me not

roofed houses were built upon a rooky point, behind which were some patches of bright green pasture, started with buttereups, overhung by a spiendid peak of dark-red rock, two thousand feet in hight. It was a fine frontispiece to the Lofoden seesery which now opened before us Running along the ceast of West and East Vangue, we had a continual succession of the wildest and grandest pietures-thousand-feet precipices, with turrets and needles of rock pieroing the sky, dazzling snowfields, leaking away in cataracts which filled the ravines with foam, and mazes of bald, sea-worn rocks, which seem to have been thrown down from the searred peaks in some terrible convulsion of asture. Here and there were boliows, affording stony pasturage for a few sheep and cows, and little wooden fisher-huts stood on the shore in the arms of sheltered coves. At the village of Svolvær, which is built upon a pile of bare stones, we took on board a number of ladies in fashionable dresses, with bonnets on the backs of their heads and a sufficiency of cumbrous petticeats to make up for the absence of hoeps, which have not yet got further north than Droutheim. In seeing these unexpected apparitions emerge from such a wild corner of Chaos I could not but wonder at the march of modern Civilzation. Pianos in Lapland, Parisian dresses among the Lofodens, billiard-tables in Hammerfestwhither shall we turn, to find the Romance of the North!

We sailed, in the lovely nocturnal sunshine, through the long, river-like channel-the Rasksund, I believe, it is called-between the islands of East-Vasgoe and Hindoe, the largest of the Lofodens. For a distance of fifteen miles the strait was in no place more than a mile in breadth, while it was frequently less than a quarter. The smooth water was perfect mirror, reflecting on one side the giant chiffs, with their gorges choked with snow, their arrowy pincacles and white lines of falling wateron the other, hills turfed to the summit with emerald velvet, sprinkled with pale groves of birch and alder, and dotted, along their bases, with the dwellings of the fishermen. It was impossible to believe that we were floating on an arm of the Atlantic-it was some unknown river, or a lake high up among the Alpine peaks. The silence of these shores added to the impression. Now and then a white sea gull fluttered about the cliffs, or an eider duck paddled across some glassy cove, but no sound was heard; there was no sail on the water, no human being on the shore. Emerging at last from this wild and enchapting strait, we stood across a bay, opening southward to the Atlantic, to the port of Steile, on one of the cuter islands. Here the broad front of the island, rising against the roseate sky, was one swell of the most glorious green, down to the very edge of the sea, while the hills of East-Vaagoe, across the bay, showed only naked and defiant rock. with summit fields of purple-tinted snow. In splen der of coloring, the tropics were again surpassed, but the keen north wind obliged us to enjoy it in an overcoat.

Toward midnight, the sun was evidently above the horizon, though hidden by intervening mounteins. Braisted and another American made various exertions to see it, such as climbing the foremest, but did not succeed until about one o'clock, when they were favored by a break in the bills. Although we have daylight the whole twenty four hours, travelers do not consider that their duty is fulfilled unless they see the sun itself, exactly at midnight. In the morning, we touched at Tarondenses, on the northern side of Hindue, a beautiful bay with green and wooded sheres, and then, leaving the Lefedens behind us, entered the archipelago of large islands which lines the coast of Finmark. Tt ough built on the same grand and imposing scale as the Lofodens, these islands are somewhat less jagged and abrupt in their forms, and exhibit a much more luxuriant vegetation. In fact, since eaving the Namsen Fiord, near Drontheim, one sees very little timber until be reaches the parallel of 690. The long straits between Seojen and Qvalö and the mainland are covered with forests of birch and turfy slopes greener than England has ever shown. At the same time the snow level was not more than 500 feet above the sea, and broad patones lay melting on all the lower hills. This abundance of snow seems a singular incongruity, when yo look upon the warm Summer sky and the dark mellow, juicy green of the shores. One fancies that be is either sailing upon some lofty inland lake, or that the ocean-level in these latitudes must be many thousand feet higher than in the Temperate Zone. He cannot believe that he is on the same platform with Seily and Ceylon.

After a trip up the magnificent Maans Fiord, and the sight of some sea-green glaciers, we approached Tromsoe, the capital of Finmark. This is a town of pearly 3,000 inhabitants, on a small island in the strait between Qvalo and the mainland. It was just midnight when we dropped anchor, but, although the ann was hidden by a range of snowy hills in the north, the daylight was almost perfect I immediately commenced making a sketch of the harbor with its ficet of coasting vessels. Some Russian craft from Archangel, and a Norwegian cutter carrying six guns, were also at anchor before the town Our French traveler, after amusing himself with the idea of my commencing a picture at sunset and finishing it at susrise, started off for a morning ram ble over the hills. Boats swarmed around the steamer; the coal lighters came off, our crew commenced their work, and when the sun's disc appeared, before one o'clock, there was another day naugurated. The night had vanished, mysteriously.

no one could teil how. The steamer lay at Tromsoe all day, affording as an opportunity to visit an encampment of Lapps in Tromedal, about four miles to the eastward. far as the Lapps were concerned, I had seen enough of them, but I joined the party for the cake of the northern Summer. The captain was kind esough to dispatch a messenger to the Lapps, im mediately on our arrival, that their herd of rein deer, pasturing on the mountains, might be driven down for our edification, and also exerted him self to procure a horse for the American lady. The horse came, in due time, but a side saddle is an article unknown in the Arctic Regisses, and the lady was obliged to trust berself to a man's saddle and the guidance of a Norseman of the most remarks ble bealth, strength and stupidity. Our path led up a deep valley, shut in by overbanging cliffs, and blocked up at the eastern end by the huge mass of the field The streams poured down the crags from their snowy reservoirs, spread themselves over the steep side of the hill, making a succession of quag mires, ever which we were obliged to spring and seramble in breakoeck style. The sun was intensely bot in the inclosed valley, and we found the shade of the birchen groves very grateful Some of the trees grew to a hight of forty feet, with trunks the thickness of a man's budy. There were also ast and alder trees, of smaller size, and a profusion of buildant wild flowers. The little multeberry was it bloomen, the resumenius, the gi be-il wer the par

spangled the ground, and on every little hillock the young ferns unrolled their aromatic acrolle, written with wonderful fabice of the Southern Spring. For it was only Spring here, or rather the very beginning of Summer. The earth bad only become warm enough to conceive and bring forth fowers. and now she was making the most of the little me ternity voucheafed to her. The air was full of winged insects, darting hither and thither in astonishment at finding themselves alive; the herbage seemed to be visibly growing under your eyes; even the wild shapes of the trees were expressive of baste, lest the Winter might come on them unawares, and I noticed than the year's growth had been shet out at once, so that the young spraye might have time to turden and to protect the next year's buds. There was no lush, rolricking out burst of foliage, no meliow, epicurean isaguer of the words, no easy unfolling of leaf on leaf, as in the long security of our Summers; but everywhere a feverish burry on the part of Nature to do some thing, even if it should only be half done. And above the valley, behind its mural ramparts, glowered the cold white snows, which had withdrawn for a little while, but lay in wait ready to spring down as soon as the protecting sunshine should fail.

The lady bad one harmless tumble into the mud

and we were all pretty well fatigued with our rough walk, when we reached the Lapp encampment. It consisted only of two families who lived in their characteristic gammes, or buts of earth, which serve them also for Winter dwellings. These burrows were thrown up on a grassy mesdow, beside a rapid stream which came down from the ijoid, and at a little distance were two folds, or correls. for their reindeer, fenced with pickets slanting outward. A number of brown-baired, tailbess dogs. so much resembing bear cube that at first sight we took them for such, were playing about the doors. A middle aged Lapp, with two women and three or four children, were the inmates. They somted profit and received us in a friendly way, allowing the curious strangers to go in and out at pleasure, to tease the dogs, drink the reindees milk, spect the children, rock the baby, and buy hors spoons to the extent of their desire. They were mailer than the Lappe of Kautokeine-or perhaps the latter appeared larger in their Winter dressesand astonishingly dirty. Their oppearance is much more disgusting in Summer than in Winter, when the enew, to a certain extent parities everything. After waiting an bour or more, the kerd appeared descending the field, and driven toward the fold by two young Lappe, assisted by their dogs. There were about four bundred in all. nearly one-third be ing calves. Their boarse bleating and the cracking noise made by their knee joints, as they ero wied to gether into a dense mass of gray, messy backs, made a very peculiar sound, and this, combined with their ragged look, from the process of shedding their coats of bair, did not very favorably im-press those of our party who saw them for the first time. The old Lupp and his boy, a strapping fellow of fifteen, with a ruddy olive complexion and almost Chinese features, caught a number of the cows with lassos, and proceeded to wean the young deer by anointing the mother's dugs with cow dung, which they carried in pails slung over their should ers. In this delightful occupation we left them, As we crossed the mouth of the Ulrahord, some

evening, we had an open sea horizon toward the north, a clear sky and so much sunshine at 11 o'clock that it was evider the P'ar Day had dawned upon us t. lat. The illumination of shores was unearthly in its glory, and the wonderful effects of the orange sunlight, playing upon the dark hues of the island cliffe, can neither be told ner painted. The ann bung low between Fug de, rising like a double dome from the sea, and the tall mountains of Arnie, both of which islands resembled immense masses of transparent purple glass, gradually melting into erimson fire at their bases. The glassy, leaden colored sea was powdered with a golden bloom, and the tremendous precipiose at the mouth of the Lynges Fiord, behind as, were steeped in a dark-red mellow flush, and touched with pencilings of pure, rose colored light, until relvet. As we turned into the Fierd and ran south ward along their bases a waterfall, struck by the sun. fell in fiery orange form down the red walls, and the bine ice-pullars of a beautiful glacier filled up the ravine beyond it. We were all on deck, and all faces, excited by the divine splender of the scene, and tinged by the same wonderful sareole, shone as if transfigured. In my whole life I have never seen a spectacle so unearthly beautiful.

Our course brought the sun rapidly toward the ruby cliffe of Arnos, and it was evident that he would soon be hidden from sight. It was not yet half past eleven, and an enthusiastic passenger begged the captain to stop the vessel until midnight. 'Why," said the latter, "it is midnight now, or very near it; you have Drontheim time, which is almost forty minutes in arrears." True enengh, the real time lacked but five minutes of midnight sed those of us who had sharp eyes and strong imaginations asw the sun make his last dip and rice a little, before he vanished in a blaze of glory behind Arrive I turned away with my eyes full of dazzling spheres of crimson and gold, which danced before me wherever I turned, and it was a long time before they were blotted out by the semi-oblivion of a daylight sleep. Yesterday morning found us at the entrasce of

the long Alten Fiord. Here the gashed, backed, split scarred and shattered character of the mountains ceases, and they suddenly assume a long, rolling outline, full of bold features, but less wild and fantastic. On the southern side of the flord many of them are cluthed with birch and fir to the bight of a thousand feet. The valleys here are cultivated to some extent, and produce, in good seasons, tolerable crops of potators, barley and buckwheat. Ta: is above lat 70°, or parallel with the northern part of Greenland, and consequently the high set cult aled land in the world. In the ralley of the Aften River the Seetch fir somet mes roaches a hight of seventy or eighty feet. This district is called the Paradice of Firmark, and no doubt floate in the imaginations of the settlers on Magerie and the dreary Porsanger Fiord, se Audalusia and Syria deat in ours. It is well that human bliss is so relaave in its character.

At Talvis, a cheerful village with a very nest erety church, who should come on board but Pastor Hverlef, our Kautekeino friend of last Winter! He is at present one of a G. verament Commission f four appointed to investigate and report upon the dissensions between the Nomedia Lappe and here who have settled habitations. A better per on could not have been chosen than this good man, who has the welfare of the Lappe truly at hears, and in whose sincerity every one here in the North

confider. - Further about Aites and Hammerfest in my